

CERVERA'S FLEET.

While Government Officials Profess Unshaken Confidence in the Belief

THAT THE SPANISH FLEET IS BOTTLED UP

At Santiago, There is no Concealment By them of an Intense Desire to Secure Some Absolutely Trustworthy Information on that Point—A Council of War Held at the White House—Various Plans Under Discussion—Regulations for the Procurement of 75,000 Volunteers not yet Completed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—Secretary Long said at the close of office hours to-day that no word had come from any of the scouting vessels so numerous in West Indian waters concerning the Spanish flying squadron, wherefore he concluded that Cervera was still in Santiago harbor.

Supposedly Schley is lying outside watching the entrance to prevent the egress of the Spanish vessels, but while there is evidence of a certain kind on that fact, there has been no official confirmation of it. This is a little remarkable in view of the fact that it is only a day's run for one of Schley's swift torpedo boats from Santiago to a cable port in Hayti.

There is also a curious lack of information from the newspaper dispatch boats on this point. It was supposed that the censors might have excluded from the dispatches of the newspaper men any reference to the fleet, but this would apply, according to the statement of the navy department officials here, only to that part of the dispatches that might relate to the movements and whereabouts of the United States forces, and the censors rules would not exclude reference to the Spanish squadron.

Notwithstanding the officials profess unshaken confidence in their original belief that the Spanish squadron is securely bottled up in Santiago harbor, there is no concealment by them of an intense desire to secure some absolutely trustworthy information on that point. It is not to be doubted that with the question still open, the beginning of the military operations is retarded, for as long as there exists a possibility of the Spanish naval force being at large there is an indisposition to start the troop transports for Cuba.

Consultation at White House.

Probably it was this uncertain state of affairs that induced the President to call a consultation at the white house to-day between Secretaries Alger and Long, General Miles and the members of the naval war board, Admiral Sigsbee, Captain Crowninshield and Captain Mahan. As already indicated the purpose of the conference, the purpose was to go over the whole situation from the Philippines to Cuba and Porto Rico and decide just how far the plans already laid should be modified to meet existing conditions. This involved a discussion of such important points as the propriety of the immediate advance of the military forces upon Cuba; the credibility of the advices so far had touching the location of the Spanish squadron, the policy of preceding the Cuban expedition, or accompanying it, with one directed against Porto Rico and the extent of the military assistance to be sent to Admiral Dewey at Manila. As already indicated the proceedings were rather in the nature of a consultation than of a war council where a full decision is demanded at once, so that it is not probable all of these important questions were disposed of at the council. None of the members of the conference felt authorized to tell what had taken place, but there are thought to be patent indications of a decision to embark military expeditions in the course of the next few days, whether for Cuba or Porto Rico can only be conjectured.

No Relief in Madrid Reports.

There was a lack of news to-day from Admiral Dewey and this convinced the naval authorities that there could be little credence placed in the Madrid report of an accident to the Baltimore. In the rush of military preparations the war department officials have not been able to give much attention to the regulations for the procurement of the 75,000 additional volunteers called for yesterday by the President. It is still uncertain just how far the national authorities will go towards recruiting these forces themselves nor is it positively known that independent organizations, companies, battalions and regiments, raised by individuals will be accepted en bloc by the war department. It is now questioned whether under the law the department could, if it would, accept services of officers under such conditions, as the governors of the states appear to be only persons authorized to issue commissions below the regimental grade. There are many other vexatious questions to be settled before the regulations can be promulgated, but, fortunately, in the judgment of the department officials, the notice having been given to the people of a desire for more troops by the government there is no occasion for haste in deciding upon details in view of the fact that the full draft of men called for under the first proclamation has not been secured.

The department officials were engaged to-day largely with the execution of a new law providing for the organization of certain independent forces, with the result that it was able to announce regulations governing the examination of applicants for commissions in the engineer regiments and organizations for the Immune regiments.

An evidence of the growing interest of European countries in the war was the appearance at the state department to-day of Captain A. Wester, a newly appointed military attaché to the legation of Sweden and Norway. He came to the department with Minister Grip, for the purpose of securing permission to accompany the United States military forces to Cuba.

MINISTER PREDICTIONS

Of an Impending Revolution in Spain on Cervera's Defeat.

LONDON, May 26.—There are renewed sinister predictions of an impending revolution in Spain contained in a special dispatch from Madrid to-day. Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, is said to have strongly advised the queen

regent to prepare to fly and her mother who is now in Madrid, is reported to have given her the same advice; but it is added, the queen regent is determined to remain.

Continuing, the dispatch says: "The defeat of the Spanish fleet, which the best informed people regard as only a question of a few days, is bound to precipitate an outbreak."

THE OREGON'S TRIP

Of Over 13,000 Miles—Capt. Clark Expected to Meet the Spaniards in the Straits of Magellan—Battleship in Good Trim and Crew Well and Anxious for a Fight.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 26.—Captain Chase Clark and other officers of the Oregon, came ashore at 10 o'clock and reported all well on board and the ship in good condition.

The Oregon left San Francisco on March 19, arrived at Callao on April 4, left there on April 7 and passed Sandy Point on April 21, arriving at Rio Janeiro on April 30. The battleship reached Bahia on May 8 and touched at Barbados on May 18. At the latter place the warship was quarantined, but she was only detained one day. The battleship arrived off Jupiter light on May 24 and then communicated with Washington.

The Oregon picked up the cruiser Marietta and the dynamite cruiser Nieteroy between Rio Janeiro and Bahia, but she parted company with them after a few hundred miles.

Captain Clark said the crew of the Oregon had suffered much from the heat in passing twice through the tropics.

"All the way along," he added, "we were wondering where the Spaniards were, and we never ascertained that fact until we reached here."

"Do you know now?" Captain Clark was asked.

"Well," he replied, "I imagine we can make a very accurate guess. The Oregon will remain here for orders."

The Oregon coaled four times on her trip, at Callao, Sandy Point, Rio Janeiro, and Barbados, and reached here with plenty of coal and water on board. The first news the officers and crew of the Oregon had of the Manila victory was at Rio Janeiro, where Captain Clark received a telegram from Washington.

On leaving the Barbados, the Oregon sailed almost directly north, going to the north of Porto Rico about one hundred and fifty miles. The northerly course was continued until the Bermudas were sighted, when she sailed for the east coast of Florida. Captain Clark explains that the reason for going to Jupiter Inlet instead of putting in at Key West was to enable the Oregon to be ready to go either to Key West or Hampton Roads in short order, after getting information from Washington. Captain Clark had no official knowledge of the situation after leaving Rio Janeiro on April 30. During the entire trip the crew expected momentarily to meet the Spaniards. Only once, however, was there a call to arms. This was shortly after midnight on leaving Rio Janeiro. As the Oregon was ploughing through the black equatorial sea, a dark object was discovered ahead. The call to quarters was sounded, the men rolled out of their berths with the enthusiasm of boys on a circus day and almost instantly every gun was manned. The Oregon left her course, and circled around her black pursuer, only to find it a harmless bark instead of a Spanish warship.

Back to their berths crept the men with mutterings of disappointment and disgust.

At Rio Janeiro Captain Clark was told that the Spanish torpedo boat Temerario was following him. This report gave new interest to the trip for a day and a night, but at the next port of call he was informed that the Temerario had gone into dry dock at Rio Janeiro just after the departure of the Oregon.

The cruise through the Straits of Magellan was most interesting. It was at this far southern point of the hemisphere that the crew expected to receive a visit from the Spaniards. In many places the channel is very narrow and crooked, with hidden bays and coves, and back of them mountains towering into the clouds on either side. Moreover they were in the land of icy winter. For more than a month they had been sailing under tropical skies and now the blasts of December whistled among the crags above them and ice lay on the decks.

But the Oregon did not lag. Captain Clark had no idea of giving the Spaniards, if they were there, a chance to catch him napping. If the great battleship were to be caught, it should be a catch on the wing. The engines were warmed up to their best work and wherever it was safe and possible, the Oregon bowled along at fifteen knots an hour. The machinery worked well, and on occasions the speed was increased three knots in a few minutes. A stop of three days was made at Sandy Point, where coal was taken on and other supplies secured.

The Oregon's twenty-five officers and her crew of 425 seamen were well and happy when the battleship cast anchor off Sand Key Lighthouse at half-past six this morning. The Oregon is in first class shape and ready for another cruise as long as the one just ended. The excellent condition of the men after their sixty-six days voyage is perhaps even more remarkable. Throughout the entire trip there were no cases of serious illness on board and the men are as eager for immediate activity as if they had just come from a vacation in the mountains.

SPAIN'S UNKIND PREY ON COMMERCE. MADRID, May 26.—3 p. m.—In the chamber of deputies Senor Cansel, director of the Imperial, denounced the alleged acts of some of the American

warships as being contrary to international law. In the senate Count Almenas introduced the question of privateering, urging the government to adopt privateering, "in view of the American proceedings."

The minister for foreign affairs, Duke Almedovar, de Rio declared the matter was inopportune and could not be debated. Count Almenas however, insisted, but the president of the senate refused to allow the discussion to continue.

THE "IMMUNE" REGIMENT.

West Virginia May Have Three Companies, Two Certain—A. A. Frankheim Selected as One of the Captains. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The organization of West Virginia's quota of the regiment of Immunes under Col. Pettit, mentioned in the special to the Intelligencer of to-day has been advanced as far as the selection of the principal officers. There will certainly be two companies, possibly three, taken from the state, the third company depending upon whether or not the regiment shall be drawn from four or three states, a point not yet definitely determined. Should West Virginia, Maryland and Virginia furnish the regiment, West Virginia will supply three companies.

The officers so far selected are for two companies only, lacking one lieutenant, as follows: Captain W. G. Wilson, of Elkins, and Albert A. Frankheim, of Wheeling; first lieutenants, John A. Thayer, of Grafton, and Edward Carskadon, of Mineral county, now a student at West Virginia University; second lieutenants, Will W. Monroe, Parkersburg, and one to be chosen. These companies are to be assigned to the regiment of Immunes, to be known as the Fourth United States, and are independent of state authority.

REALIZE IT'S A LOSING GAME.

Public Opinion in Madrid Desires to Find a Way to an Honorable Peace.

HOPES OF FRENCH INTERVENTION GIVEN UP.

LONDON, May 27.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: "The dominant note of public opinion here is a desire to find some way to honorable peace as Spain has nothing to gain by an indefinite prolongation of hostilities."

"All idea that France will intervene here fixed upon the possibility that Duke Almedovar de Rio, the new minister of foreign affairs, will find some fitting occasion on which to take the initiative."

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"The political outlook is brighter and the crisis can be averted. Captain Aunon, minister of marine, declared in the Cortes to-day (Thursday) that when an opportunity presented itself, the cabinet would not fail to do its best to bring about an honorable peace."

dent of state authority. The organization will in no wise interfere with the filling of the state's quota under the last call for volunteers.

The maximum strength of each company will be eighty-five men. Minimum seventy-five. The complement of non-commissioned officers in each will be a first sergeant, quartermaster sergeants, four company sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, one artificer, besides a man designated as wagoner. If the maximum number of men be allowed the privates will aggregate sixty-five in each company; if minimum, fifty-seven. The enlistment of the two companies is to be begun at once and hastened to completion. Active service awaits the men.

THE NEW REGIMENT.

Three More Captains Determined Upon. Guy T. Scott Secures First Lieutenantcy and is Assigned to the Hinton Company. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 26.—No official order from the war department calling for a regiment of volunteers from West Virginia has been received by the governor, but the work of completing the appointment of officers goes merrily on. Three other captains were determined upon to-day, and are as follows: Jackson Arnold, of Weston; D. U. O'Brien, of Glenville, and W. A. Sperry, of Clarkburg. There remains now but one more captain to select. It is reported with authority that Major Elliott has decided to appoint Frank A. Thomas, formerly of Kingwood, but living here at present, his adjutant.

Guy T. Scott, state law librarian, will be first lieutenant in the Hinton company, and Douglas E. Hughes, of Huntington, will occupy the same position in the Mingo county company.

John Bell, formerly pension agent, was to-day made second lieutenant of the Charleston company. Governor Atkinson will ask the war department to furnish the regiment with three battalions and one regiment adjutant and a commissary of subsistence with the rank of first lieutenant. The adjutants selected are Charles F. Dryden, of Piedmont; R. L. Archer, of Huntington; F. A. Thomas, of Kingwood, and the position of commissary will be filled by John H. Snodgrass, of Charleston.

The various companies have been instructed to begin drilling as soon as the officers are elected and it is thought that the last of next week will find the second regiment at Camp Atkinson, near Charleston.

A telegram has been received here stating that the President would make up the deficiency caused by the failure of the state to furnish its full quota at large, and has given Senator Elkins permission to raise two companies in this state. Stephen B. Elkins, Jr., will be captain of one company, with John A. Thayer, of Charleston, first lieutenant.

THE NEW VOLUNTEERS.

War Department Not Yet Prepared to Announce Its Program.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The officials of the war department are not yet prepared definitely to announce their programme with respect to obtaining the 75,000 volunteers called for yesterday by the Presidential proclamation. There will be some consultation on the subject between the President and the war officers before a conclusion is reached. It seems, however, to have been determined to fill their maximum war strength the 100 or more regiments of volunteers already called for, most of which are organized at the minimum number allowed by law. This was permitted in order that as great a number of the national guard organizations might come into the army as possible, thus giving an opportunity to their officers to hold their full rank in the volunteers.

The enlisted strength of most of the volunteer regiments in many cases is

far below the maximum prescribed by law, which is 1,000 men in the infantry. Approximately 30,000 or more men will be required to recruit these regiments to their war strength, which, after all, will not leave such a great number to be obtained under the second call in new organizations.

"WHERE ARE WE AT?"

Impression at Madrid is that Cervera has left Santiago, and we are not certain that he is there.

MADRID, May 26.—The minister of marine, Captain Aunon, was asked yesterday if it were true the Americans were blockading Santiago de Cuba, and he replied: "It is to be presumed the Americans will try to hinder our ships from leaving Santiago de Cuba, but I am not certain whether the Americans arrived in time to do so. The latest dispatch from Admiral Cervera, on Tuesday, announced that all his vessels were loading coal."

The general impression here is that Admiral Cervera has left Santiago de Cuba.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 26.—Definite news of the American squadrons operating in Cuban waters was received here this afternoon fully confirming the general situation outlined in these dispatches last night and this morning.

Commodore Schley is believed to be off Santiago de Cuba to-day and definite information as to the exact situation in so far as it affects Admiral Cervera's squadron, may be expected to-night or to-morrow.

Rear Admiral Sampson is in a position to proceed quickly to the assistance of Commodore Schley with any or all of his ships on receipt of definite word from Commodore Schley and at

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the same time he remains within striking distance of Havana.

If, however, Commodore Schley reports that Admiral Cervera is bottled up at Santiago de Cuba, the naval view is that he will be permitted to finish the business at that point with the ships now under his direct command.

MADRID, May 26.—4 p. m.—It is currently reported here this afternoon that the Spanish government has ordered all the Spanish steamers from 1,000 tons up, capable of steaming a minimum of 12 knots, to be impressed as auxiliary cruisers. The Spanish commanders at the various ports, it is added, have been instructed to take charge of such steamers whether mail boats or otherwise.

SPANISH ADVICES

From Manila—Reported that Natives of Caroline Islands Have Revolted.

MADRID, May 26.—The Correo suggests that the visit of Mr. George J. Goschen, the first lord of the British admiralty, to Gibraltar, is connected with a coup de main against Tangier, with the object of strengthening Great Britain's position in the straits of Gibraltar.

A dispatch to the Herald from Havana, says Cardenas, near Matanzas, has been strongly fortified. The dispatch adds that twelve American warships made a demonstration off Cienfuegos on Wednesday.

A dispatch received here from Manila, by way of Hong Kong, says a hundred Spanish soldiers evacuated Corregidor island, at the entrance of Manila bay, on May 16, because they were without ammunition.

A rebellion of grave dimension, the dispatch adds, has broken out in the province of Panagasinan, where the insurgents are pillaging houses and massacring the Spaniards.

Rear Admiral Dewey, it is announced, from the same source, has ordered that another attempt be made to land, with the view of furnishing arms to the insurgents.

In the province of Zamboale, the Spaniards assert, the insurgent Philippine chief, Matabale, who refused to submit with the others in December last, has come in with his followers and has made submission to Captain General Augusti.

Ship captains at Manila, it is said, have been informed by the captain general that all the Caroline islands have revolted and that the natives are engaged in all kinds of violence and depredations.

The First Muster Completed.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The work of mustering the volunteers into the service of the United States under the President's first call for troops is practically completed. Adjutant General Corbin announced late to-night that the number of volunteers so far reported mustered was 115,000 and that enough were prepared for muster to swell the number to between 121,000 and 122,000. It is not expected by the war department officials that quite the full number called for will be mustered into the army, as nearly all of the states are short from twenty-five to one hundred of the men called for by their quota.

Movements of Steamships.

LONDON—Arrived: Manitoba, New York.

LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Belgeland, Philadelphia; Majestic, New York.

MARSEILLES—Arrived: Alesia, New York.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Patria, Hamburg.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair; light northeasterly, shifting to southerly winds.

Last Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by G. Schaefer, druggist, corner Market and Twelfth streets, was as follows: 7 a. m. 70 10 p. m. 74 9 a. m. 70 11 p. m. 74 12 m. 70 12 m. 74 Weather—Fair.

WILL CO-OPERATE.

Two Staff Officers of General Garcia Have a Conference with General Miles

AND ASSURE HIM INSURGENTS WILL ACT

With United States Troops—Garcia's Headquarters Are in the Main Street of Bayamo, and His Army of 3,000 Men Are Well Fed and Admirably Equipped—Cubans Have Altogether from 20,000 to 25,000 Men in the Field—Lieutenant Rowan's Arrival a Surprise to Garcia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—Secretary Alger and General Miles conferred to-day with two officers from the staff of General Garcia, General Enrique Collazo and Lieutenant Colonel Charles Hernandez, who come direct from Garcia's headquarters, bearing credentials from him to effect a plan of co-operation with the American forces. They accompanied Lieutenant Rowan, of the United States army, on his return from Garcia's camp, and shared with him the dangers of a two day's voyage in an open boat from the north coast of Cuba until picked up by a small sloop which carried them to Nassau. They reported first to the Cuban delegation here and Secretary Quesada was careful to keep their presence secret until General Miles had made the fact known. This relieved them from further secrecy and to-day General Collazo and Colonel Hernandez gave an interesting account of General Garcia's forces and surroundings, and the general equipment of the Cuban army.

Colonel Hernandez says Garcia has his headquarters at Bayamo, one of the largest towns in the central part of the island. It was surrounded by the Spanish forces a few weeks ago after Garcia and his troops had maintained a long siege. General Garcia and his staff, with a body guard of several hundred men, are quartered inside the city. Garcia's Headquarters. The commanding general's headquarters are in one of the principal buildings on the main street, called Commercial street. With him is General Rabi and his staff and body guard. The infantry and cavalry are quartered in the suburb of South Bayamo. Tents are not used, but in their place the men hastily construct coverings made of palm leaves and Guinea grass, which are more effective than canvas as a shelter against the hot sun. In all about 3,000 men are thus quartered. They are well armed with Remingtons and Mausers captured from the Spaniards. Most of them have machetes, but only the officers carry other small arms. The cavalry have small horses, much like the Indian mustangs, hardy and reliable. Mules are used for pack purposes. Colonel Hernandez says that the commissary and quartermasters department is unknown in the sense used by army officials here. In lieu of these the companies not fully armed are organized as "predios." The duty of the "predios" is to bring meat, ample supplies being secured from Puerto Principe, and vegetables which are grown quickly in the woods. The system works perfectly. Colonel Hernandez says, and the troops are kept well fed and in good spirits. There are no dress parades, and none of the regularity of daily drill used in the United States army. The main occupation is in making long daily marches to keep the men hardened.

Rowan's Arrival a Surprise.

The Cuban generals say the arrival of Lieutenant Rowan aroused the greatest enthusiasm throughout the Cuban camp. There was no notice of his coming and the first seen of Lieutenant Rowan was as he galloped up Commercial street followed by the Cuban guides who accompanied him from Florida. He was warmly greeted by General Garcia, and the two held a three hours conference. It was decided that Lieutenant Rowan should return that afternoon, and General Garcia assigned General Collazo and Colonel Hernandez, with three guides to accompany him. He had come in from the south shore, but the party went out northward. They had expected to secure a large sail boat, but the best thing available was an open yawl or life boat, with a capacity of only 104 feet. Sails were improvised out of the tents carried by the officers. The first night out was stormy and the small craft was barely kept afloat, but after that the weather was good.

Colonel Hernandez says communication is maintained with General Gomez and with points along the coast. From these he has a general idea of the Cuban forces, outside of those with General Garcia at Bayamo. He estimates that there are 32,000 men, all of them well armed, east of La Trocha, and constituting the forces in the eastern division of the island, under General Garcia. These include the 3,000 at Bayamo, the others being scattered at various points. He estimates General Gomez' immediate command at about 2,000 men, with 6,000 men scattered at various points. In all there are, according to the estimates of General Collazo and Colonel Hernandez, about 20,000 to 25,000 troops actually in the field.

It is understood that the purpose of the present visit of Garcia's officers is to give that general's assurance to the authorities here of his desire to give every possible co-operation to the American movements. Similar assurances have come from General Gomez, and have been presented by Secretary Quesada. The Cuban officers have made a good impression here and the authorities were agreeably surprised to find them men of ability and soldierly bearing, speaking English well. They will remain some days longer and then return to General Garcia's camp.

PHILIPPINE INVASION

Retarded by a Lack of Transports to Convey the Troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—The transporting of 50,000 troops to the Philippines has set the government agents to work scouring the Pacific ocean for transport vessels. So far only 2,600 troops have been sent to Admiral Dewey's assistance. There are 7,000 more in camp here and 4,000 more to come. About fifteen more transports are required, together with a half dozen colliers. The second expedition will not leave San Francisco for fully three weeks unless the transports are sent out by two and threes. In the latter event the Zealandia and the China (if the big liner is finally chartered) might be made ready to sail in about ten days time. It is not thought that the invasion will be rushed after the first 20,000 men have been landed at Manila. There is a large number of steamers in the coast trade, but the steamship companies cannot relinquish all of their floating property.

WEST VIRGINIA MATTERS.

Capt. Dovenor's Projects—Crew of Gunboat Wheeling Want to See Active Service. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Representative Dovenor to-day filed at the post-office department with his indorsement, an application for a daily mail to Market, Doddridge county, W. Va.

Mr. Dovenor also filed at the war department with strong indorsement the application of J. C. Caldwell post, G. A. R., Moundsville, to be supplied with one condemned cannon and twenty stand of arms for use on Decoration day and other special occasions. Capt. Dovenor hopes to get a favorable reply, but in case it is necessary as a means to secure the equipment, he will introduce a resolution in the house. There will be no trouble, it is believed, in putting it through both houses.

It will interest citizens of Wheeling to know that the gunboat Wheeling has a patriotic crew. Capt. Dovenor to-day received a telegram requesting him to use his influence with the secretary of the navy to have the vessel put into active service. The telegram was signed "Ship's Company," and it was stated the crew objects to serving on a "passenger boat" while war is in progress.

Mr. Dovenor will do what he can towards gratifying the wishes of the gallant "Ship's Company."

Senator O. S. Marshall, Editor Brown and Mrs. James Porter, all of Hancock county, are in the city to-day, with a variety of business interests in hand.

SOLDIERS' PAY.

Representative Acheson Wants Volunteers' Pay Increased 100 Per Cent. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Representative Acheson, of the Washington, Pa., district, to-day introduced a bill in congress increasing by 100 per cent the pay of all volunteers who may be called to serve beyond the bounds of the United States, such increase to continue during such foreign service. The bill may pass, although it is probable the increase will be restricted to the privates and non-commissioned officers. It will make the pay of a private soldier \$13.20 that of the officer in proportion. There is a feeling abroad, which has its effect in congress, that this big government can afford to be generous to its soldiers, and the enactment of a measure such as that proposed by Mr. Acheson is quite probable.

A DRAMATIC SCENE

In the Presbyterian General Assembly, General Beaver's Patriotic Outburst.

WINONA LAKE, May 26.—Routine business was laid aside by the Presbyterian general assembly to-day and the time was given to a celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Westminster confession of faith. The last speaker on the afternoon programme was former Governor James A. Beaver, of Pennsylvania. In closing he remarked feelingly, pointing to the national emblem, that he had lately seen federal and former confederate generals marching under the same banner. General Beaver grew pale and almost fell to the platform, but, grasping the pulpit, he exclaimed: "God speed the day when the northern and southern Presbyterian churches shall unite to carry forward the gospel of the son of God, as our national forces have united, north and south, to carry freedom to the ends of the earth."

The effort proved too much for the Pennsylvania veteran and he sank back fainting into a chair. The scene caused considerable excitement and order was only restored by the announcement that General Beaver had recovered.

IRON AND STEEL.

Nothing New in the Market—Business Gradually Improving.

PITTSBURGH, May 26.—The American Manufacturer will say to-morrow: "Nothing like an important change in the iron and steel trade is noticeable at any point this week. The general course of business remains the same. Everything is still affected by war conditions to some extent, but business appears to be going on with a gradual improvement. In the eastern district the pig iron market shows nothing new, although foundrymen are increasing their purchases of first class iron. More iron is being sold. Steel billets show more strength, but merchant iron is dull. There is still a very good demand for plate and tank material. In the Chicago market conditions are practically unchanged. Pig iron is moving freely in small lots, and prices are being firmly held. There is a fair call for sheet iron, and large contracts for structural material are in the near future. At Cincinnati there is a moderately good trade in pig iron in small lots. The demand for bar iron has fallen off materially, and the balance of the market remains unchanged. Cleveland reports a slow pig iron market, and bar iron accumulating at the mills. Structural material, outside of plates, remains rather quiet."

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